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IZARD-LAURENS CORRESPONDENCE

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION

(Continued from January)

[HENRY LAURENS TO RALPH IZARD]

Ralph Izard, London. Per Miss Wells, under cover to Mr. Wells.¹

2d April, 1777²

Dear Sir—

I have often writ you, never favoured with a line from you, possibly letters from each have been intercepted, to be admitted only as a possibility because my Letters to other friends and theirs to me have been received on each side.

I will try once more by the hands of a Lady whose promise I have to deliver Letters from me to the parties to whom directed.

¹ Robert Wells, then in London; this letter and one to Wells were sent by "Miss Grissie" Wells (Laurens Letters). Robert Wells (1728-1794) removed from Scotland to Charles Town before 1754 (Grissel, daughter of Robert and Mary Wells, born May 15, 1754; she and her sister, Louisa Susanna were baptized Nov. 1755 by Rev. Chas. Lorimer, of the Scotch Meeting. *St. Philips Register*). Wells published the *S. C. and American General Gazette*; he went to England at the opening of the Revolution, leaving his business in S. C. in the hands of his son John. His estates were confiscated in 1782.

² This letter should have preceded that of Mr. Izard's to Laurens on page 7, Jan. issue.

After an infinite deal of trouble and many a personal Visit turning away and transposing vilanous Overseers, some of whom had been wasting and other appropriating your Estates to their own use, I have put the whole in tolerable Order—now I am ordered to leave them and my own again to the pious trust of Overseers, I am to be sent to Philadelphia, what effect my absence will have on your Estates I cannot tell—but I mark down 40 per cent loss on some of my own.

I yesterday made a return of Taxable Estates for you I gave in 8070 Acres of Land and 508 negroes the best Account I could get in each case, and also £6000 at Intrest—I have paid off the sums borrowed and remitted to you in 1775—and now have £8000 at Interest on your account in good hands—£2000 lent since the above £6000 above mentioned. I must continue to improve money arising from the Sale of your Rice in this manner because tis impossible to make you remittances until next Winter—the Owners of Vessells will not take freight of Rice on board, and Indigo is run up to such prices as promise nothing less than 40 to 50 per Cent loss and in many Instances more, for Instance, in the case of your own Indigo produced at Santa it was sold at 301 per lb, the Markets must be extremely high in Europe if it sells there at 215 Ster., the freight Insurance and Charges will abate at least 30 Per Cent. Besides this I am not Permitted to remit to any person who is not coming immediately to America a Subject not to be dwelt upon—Your Money will be earning you 7 Per Cent here. I hope you will be able while you do remain yonder to live at 5 Per Cent.

I have strove hard to Clothe your Negroes two years past even to Stripping in part my own, you may depend on this as truth I have Saved in the purchase of such Cloths as I could give them a very large Sum of Money to you, but it will be incumbent on you to take some thought for them this year, I shall probably not be in the way, and I do not know in whose hands I shall leave your affairs. Mr. Rutledge seems reluctant to interfere in them again and in fact for your sake I am reluctant to return them to him, because I perceive it will not be in his power to attend to any kind of business out of Charles Town nor out of his proper sphere—his head and his hands will be crammed full of law and politics however I shall consult him and do nothing against his consent—

Mr. Farr in the most peremptory terms when I offered him all the Commissions arising from the Estates refused to have anything to do with it—indeed certain reasons offered for such a refusal disgusted me so much on your Account, I cannot with propriety apply to him again—on such terms I had engaged with Mr. Gervais to take charge of the plantations but I found it so little in his power to give the necessary attention I was forced to resume the burthen—but this I cannot promise to do when I return from Philadelphia, hitherto I have acted from motives of friendship but the additional weight of your affairs has made the general burthen of business which falls to my share too heavy—besides I do not Love to do business for a Man who takes no care of his own Affairs, such a one can never be a proper judge of the endeavors of his friends to serve him—he is too apt to ascribe ill success to the Neglect of those who have taken great pains to promote his Interests. He is too apt also to assign wrong motives to the Labors of his friends and to think that Commissions are the temptation—I do not apply these remarks by any means to you, but from very long experience of Mankind I am sure they will apply to most Men who are careless of all their own affairs their Estates I mean except the Income—when that does not reach their expectations, which has been strained to the very upper line of possibility and no allowance made for casualties, they are dissatisfied and too often make improper expressions of their displeasure.

I have never been able to trace an account of agreements with one of your Overseers—not to find an Inventory of your Household Goods and effects at Goose Creek Plantation—consequently in the former Case I have been obliged to take the words of the Men themselves—in the letter, the very Devil has been played by some body or other, Negroes or Overseers—to save the remainder which appeared to me, I have already ordered part to be sold and shall make a clean House for you—Goods were never dearer, perhaps the Amount of what I shall collect for fragments will be equal to the original value of the whole—I understood that you had left four pipes of Madeira Wine here, these I first learned of when people were moving their effects from Charles Town, then I found all that was said to be the produce of these four Pipes tumbled about in a Store accompanied by amazing breakage—the Net quantity saved will not amount to Ninety dozen, it had been

very badly managed was so thick no body would buy of it a second time. I had put it into the hands of a proper Man for sale he obtained from 12 to £15 per doz. for so much as he did sell—there remains about 75th which I will order to be sold next week.

'Till that event of the people's flying from Charles Town and removing their effects I had not received either your plate or your chest of Papers—Mr. Rutledge then in Philadelphia—one of his clerks pointed those articles to me. I had applied a hundred times before for them—but to this hour I have not received the Key of the Chest—lately fearing your papers would have been all destroyed by Vermin I caused the Lock of the Chest to be forced and a new Key made.

You must not blame Mr. Rutledge for anything amiss I dare say from my own experience—that he was just as careful of all your affairs as he has been of his own, as much this, as you would expect at my time—full as much as could have been expected from any Man in such times as we have lived in the past two years.

A report has been whispered that you had taken lodgings in the King's Bench³ it hurts me much to hear it—I will not believe it—however it had reached the ears of your Negroes, I could not contradict the story, but recommended strongly to them to work you out again—upon some, this had a good effect—others, who think themselves more judicious than their fellows—say tis your own fault—you don't deserve Negroes.

I will do everything while I stay here to promote your Interest but I recommend to you to come and take it into your own Custody and management, at least for a while or 'till you can sell it to advantage.

I am &ca

[SAME TO SAME]

Ralph Izard, Richmond near London.

Goose Creek, 9th June, 1777. Copy, dup.

Dr. Sir

I am now on my Journey to Congress halted at this empty House last night in order to inquire into Plantation Affairs generally and to give the needful Instruction to Mr. I. Owen a

³ Rumor that he was imprisoned for debt.

Gentleman whom I have prevailed upon to superintend and order your Estates in this Country during my absence or until you shall made a different Disposition—I say prevailed upon because I found it a very difficult matter to prevail upon any proper Man.

I have long since informed you that Mr. Farr had peremptorily refus'd to continue his Attention—altho I had endeavored to tempt him by an offer of the whole Commission and to add my Advice and Assistance gratis as often as he s'd require—that upon such terms I had persuaded Mr. Gervias a very honest sensible Man and well qualified for the Purpose to take the Charge into his hands—but his Engagements in public and other Concerns rendered proper Attendance impracticable, I was obliged to resume the Task, not a little to my own Damage.

In my last Letter which I sent by the hand of a Lady thro France you were told that Mr. Rultedge had discover'd a Reluctance, this ended in the most positive Denial to receive into his Custody any of your Estates or Effects, he thinks himself at best unqualified for directing plantation Affairs and at present under an absolute Necessity of attending closely to his own which he says and no doubt with great Truth have been sadly shattered by the times in his absence. His advice upon every occasion when applied for, he said might be depended upon, but he could not promise anything more.

In this Dilemma I applied to Mr. Owen who altho he is not a Planter I believe will conduct the Business of all your Plantations in their present State and for the remaining part of this Year as well as any one Man in the State could do—if indeed we could prevail upon Neighbors to attend specially each plantation, more success might be expected but this is not even to be hoped for in these times every Man finds his hands filled by his own Affairs, and knows himself every moment liable to be called from them to Public Duty in Camp in Committees in Assembly or some other Branch.

In many respects Mr. Owen's Central situation will give him an Advantage in your favour, particularly in Procuring Articles important of all must be watch'd with great Attention—I have contrived to conduct your Negroes thro' two Winters Pretty much to their satisfaction and at no great expense to you—as the third

approaches they will anticipate sufferings, and be very clamorous unless they perceive that Provision is made for covering them—it seems also to be absolutely necessary that you sh^d have representative in Charles Town, your Negroes are continually deserting the Plantation and going there where I have no doubt many of them would have embark'd in the Men of War and other Vessels and have been totally lost to you if I had not been upon the spot, sometimes to shield them from the Tyranny and Villainy of Overseers and sometimes to restrain their own vicious Designs—nothing more troublesome than that branch of Plantation Business and I have had more of it fall to my lot from your Negroes within two last years than I have experienced in twenty years of my own.

Mr. Owen is altogether disengaged from Business, public and private a very honest Man and not quite a novice in Country Affairs and I am sure will be frequent in visiting the Plantations and will prevent a Repetition of such Enormities as has been practiced on most of them, he will also conserve and keep together the whole, hence I felt myself happy on your account in having prevailed upon him. The Crops however are all set and all in this Quarter very promising—how they are at Sante I shall know as I pass along for I mean to call at each before the planting of another Crop or even before reaping the present. I hope you will be in Carolina and take Charge personally of your Estates, or you may give such further orders as you may judge proper.

Agreeable to my late Intimation I have ordered all the bed Furniture (one Feather Bed and one Mattress excepted) which remain'd in this house to be sold, it was highly necessary to realize it—the whole had suff'd exceedingly by Vermin and Time, and much of what you had left, had been plunder'd by the Negro Woman to whose Care you left the house and by her Companions—and probably by some whose interest it was to impeach the Negroes—Chairs Glasses Bedsteads China and Chimney Furniture remain—even these do not seem to be all you had found use for—your Library had been long closed up and the Key lost, I caused the Lock to be forced and the Books clean'd—I have never been able to get a Catalogue of these, an Inventory of your Effects in this or any other Plantation, or even Copy of former agreements with any of your Overseers—this Deficiency may oblige

me to submit to some very sad fellows almost upon their Terms, there are no less than three whom I dismiss'd for very bad Behaviour whose Accounts are not yet settled

My Son inform'd me upon his Arrival here that you express'd an Anxiety to have your Madera Wine preserv'd, I had previously sold almost the whole, that Article had been greatly mismanaged, Mr. Farr tells me Mr. P. Manigault's Negro had stolen the greater part of one out of the four Pipes. I have already told you I had never heard of the Article nor of your Plate until the Inhabitants of Ch. Town were making a general move of their Effects, then I was call'd upon to take Charge of those, and then your Chest of Papers, without a Key was deliver'd to me, the plate was loose, I caused it to be carefully pack'd—and with my own sent to one of my Plantations less exposed to Danger than this—the wine was tumbled about a Room by the Bursting of the Heads of Barrels, where the whole Bottles lay like heaps of Bricks amidst the pieces of broken, which added to the Robbery above mentioned had reduced the quantity to about Ninety Doz. these were of very mix'd Quality some very good, but the majority ordinary and all very foul—part I order'd to be sold it yielded from £12 to £15 per Doz. as many bottles as fill'd five casks I had reserv'd and sent here, hoping you would have drunk it last Winter, but upon hearing you had taken a new habitation in England—seeing the Barrels again growing bad, and learning the Consequence of leaving it exposed I ordered this also to be sold from £15 to £20 Pr. Doz. and I am persuaded I have done well for your Interest it was not Wine that would ever have been fit for Company without great Waste—every Body who purchased complain'd of it.

The Quantity of Rice made of Crops 1775 and 1776 amount in the whole to about 1910 bbls. besides a pretty large Quantity still unbeat at Round Savanna and Walnut Hill—Goose Creek the Camp and the two Sante plantations have made very little, the produce of these three latter in those two years 3695 lb. (?) of Indigo not fit to have ship't to you, even if I had been permitted, no less than three Barrels were said to be stolen while the Overseers were upon Militia duty—two more probably by one of the Overseers himself which I resent and refuse to pay him his claim for Share or Wages—the other thro' the neglect of Streater who was Overseer at Camp, which compl'd me to dismiss him—I w'd

willingly proceed and be very minute in Account of all your Affairs but the great uncertainty of reaching you intimates that generals may be better.

I have your Acct before me 'tis too bulky to impose upon any Friend who is charg'd with other Letters and w^d go very unsafely—Let me therefore conclude by informing you that the Debt which I had contracted for those Bills remitted in 1775 is paid off—that your Plantations are free from all but small Curr^t Debts and that I have lent of your Money at 7 per cent., the legal interest, £20100.

Vid ^t Ben Cattel and Wm. Cattel.	£6000
Ben Huger and Thos Bee.	2000
H. Boyd Overseer at one of your Sante Planta ^s	100
Public Treasury of this State.	12000

which brings your Accounts nearly to balance and leaves no Cash in my hands—in Mr. Owen's there is one Boat Load of Rice about 23 bbls. and 97 large half bbls. the amount of which must rest with him for the Purchase of Cloths and other necessaires for the plantations and possibly before the Crop comes round he may find it necessary to borrow a little upon the fund above mentioned—I am apprehensive it will require a large sum for the Article of Clothing alone.

As far as it shall lie in my power I will continue my Advice and my Services and while your Affairs remain without your presence or a new Appointment, which in these uncertain Times may spite of all your Endeavours be very long, they shall not be abandon'd to Waste and Ruin.

The Voice is much against you for neglecting the Public Call.⁴ I wish on that account as well as for the Amendment of your Estate you w^d attempt to appear—If I were near I might whisper many Things new to you but I hate to talk loud to a Friend when People stand between us.

I wish this may get safe to your hand—Be assured of my Wishes for the happiness of you and yours and that I am Dr Sir your &c

⁴ A resolution of the Provincial Congress in June, 1775; "all absentees holding estates in this colony, except those who were abroad on account of their health, and those above 60 years of age, and under 21, ought forthwith to return." Drayton's *Memoirs etc.*, v, i, p. 256.

Your Goose Creek House reserving one Parlour and the use of the Hall without any part of the Plantation except Pasturage and Stable Rooms for 2 or 3 Horses I rented in the troublous times to a Family at £150 per An. Matthewes's at £60 per An. these are not only so much clear gain, but save the Building's from total decay.

A British Man of War a few days ago carried off about 25 Negroes who were fishing without the Bar, among them your man Frank.

[RALPH IZARD TO JOHN LAURENS]

London, 18th July, 1777.

Dear Sir

Since my last letter to you I have received one from your father which has hurt me a good deal; and Mr. Lloyd⁵ has just sent me from Nantes an extract of a Letter which he received from Mr. Lowndes, informing him that "whatever may be said by absentees in excuse for their remaining out of the State, suspicions will be entertained to their prejudice, and disadvantage; and it will be imputed to a motive either of avoiding danger to their persons, or a disaffection to the cause." I am conscious that no such motives actuate me; and I had flattered myself that others in Carolina would likewise have been convinced of it. I can not think for a moment upon such ungenerous opinions, and suspicions without the greatest uneasiness; especially as it is totally out of my power to go over, and remove them in person. In my last Letter to you I expressed a desire of having some remittances. If Five, or Six Hundred Pounds could be sent to me to France, with the approbation of the Public, it would make me very happy, as I should consider it as the removal of all misconceptions respecting me. This I hope to have, as a matter of justice; not of favour in such times as the present; and whoever is disaffected to the cause of his Country, which is the noblest that ever was contended for, is undeserving of it. I have received no letters from you since your arrival in Carolina, but I hope to have one

⁵ John Lloyd, born in Bristol, Eng., in 1735; died in Charleston, S. C., 8 Nov. 1807. For several years he was a member, and president of the Senate of S. C. (Tomb in St. Michaels church yard). His sister Judith married in 1764 Richard Champion, the ceramist; they removed to Camden, S. C. in 1784. —*Dict. Nat. Biog.*

soon in France, where I expect to be next week. I send by this opportunity a Letter to your Father⁶ which I have purposely left open for your perusal, as I think it very probable that he may be at the Northward when it gets to Charles Town. I am exceedingly vexed that all my Letters to him should have miscarried. One was sent by way of Bristol. Mr. Brailsford tells me it was put on board a vessel that was taken on the coast of Carolina. Another was sent by a gentleman who was endeavoring to get from Bristol to the Continent of America, so far about as by the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. These opportunities I heard of while I was at Bath. I heartily wish you success, and happiness, and am Dear Sir,

Your Friend, and Humble Servant,

RA: IZARD.

John Laurens, Esq^r.

Endorsed: R. Izard,

18 July 1777.

[RALPH IZARD TO HENRY LAURENS]

Paris 21st Dec: 1777. Copy.

Dear Sir

I congratulate you on our important success against Mr: Burgoyne,⁷ and assure you that our affairs in this part of the world stood much in need of some such event. The conduct of the French Ministry has for some time past been very equivocal, and in many instances extremely offensive. At present our affairs here wear a very pleasing aspect, but I am sorry to say that our new friends appear to me to act so little upon manly, and honourable Principles, that had the arms of our enemies prevailed against us we should have been sacrificed without any ceremony. It is improper that this should be generally known, but it would be more so that the Members of Congress shou'd be ignorant of it. This I mention to you because I wish you to be persuaded that our salvation must depend upon our own exertions.

In my last Letter to you I mentioned something of the extraor-

⁶ See letter to Henry Laurens, dated London 16 July, 1777, on page 5, January issue.

⁷ Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga Oct. 15, 1777.

dinary conduct of Mr. Thomas Morris⁸ the Commercial Agent in this Kingdom. In truth I cannot help thinking, but the unprosperous appearance of our affairs of late at this Court may have been occasioned by this Gentleman. The French Ministry have long known that his enormities have been laid before Congress by our three Commissioners here, and yet they see him continued in his Office, and know from unquestionable authority that his Brother was determined to support him in it, and had influence enough in Congress to do it in defiance of every application. This seems the more extraordinary as he has taken the management of his own private affairs out of his hands, being convinced how unworthy he was to have the care of them. They were inclined from this to hold the Commissioners in contempt, and their opinion of the Wisdom and Virtue, even of Congress itself was I fear lessened. So convinced am I of the great power and influence of Mr. Robert Morris, that I have not a doubt were he to know of this representation to you, that my removal from the appointment which I have at present the honour of holding under Congress would be the consequence of it. I wish therefore not to be subjected to his enmity to no purpose. In writing to you on this subject I have no motive but public good. I have not the least acquaintance with the Gentleman complained of; even his person is unknown to me. I wish his character were so likewise, but as that is so often spoken of by every body who comes from Nantes, I should think myself guilty of a neglect of my duty were I not to mention it to you. I will not trouble you by entering upon particulars of the Commissioners, and especially those of Mr. Deane, you will meet with full information. Let the consequences be what they will; Whether the grievance which I have mentioned to you be removed, or whether I be removed myself, it will always be a consolation to me that I have discharged my duty.—In my Letter of the 6th:⁹ October I informed you of my having made an engreement for a quantity of Blankets and

⁸ Thomas Morris was U. S. commercial agent to France; he was a half brother to Robert Morris, who gives an account of his character in a letter to Henry Laurens dated Dec. 26, 1777 (*Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*, v. 2, pp. 460–461). Thomas Morris died in France before Feb. 28, 1778 (*Journals Continental Congress*, VXII, p. 879).

⁹ This letter of Oct. 6, 1777, is printed in the *Izard Correspondence*, page 348, as are a number of other letters belonging to this correspondence.

Negro Cloth to be shipped from hence. One part of the conduct of the French Ministry which I have mentioned above as offensive consists in their throwing considerable embarrassment in the way of the ships that were loading in their Harbours for North America. At one time they were suffered to get ready, at another the Officers at the different Ports received orders to put a stop to all preparations. My Cloth was to have been shipped by the 15th October at farthest. The Vessel that was to have carried it is not yet sailed and I have lately been informed by the person who was to have executed my Commission, that he has not been able to do it for the above reasons. Indeed if he could do it, it seems now too late. The Winter would be nearly passed before it could possibly arrive in Carolina, and Mr. Owen will I hope have taken care of my Negroes with these necessary Articles, let the price be what it would. The Negroes ought to be comfortably cloth'd, if there is a possibility of doing it I cannot think of their not being so without the greatest uneasiness, and I would take any chance of borrowing money in Europe for the maintenance of my family, and have the whole of my Crop appropriated to that purpose, rather than that they should be subjected to that distress.—

My intimacy with the Tuscan Minister at this Court has enabled me to do my business more effectually than if I had been at Florence;¹⁰ he is a man of ability, very friendly to our cause, and in great favour with the Grand Duke¹¹ his master. By his advice I have delayed my journey into Italy, and I have reason to be satisfied with it, though contrary to my own wishes. It is certain that the King of Prussia¹² has lately refused a passage through his Dominions to some German Troops intended to be sent to America, and it is said to have been done at the desire of the Emperor.¹³ This is a point that I have continually pressed with my Florentine friend, and he has repeatedly assured me, that the Grand Duke's interest

¹⁰ Ralph Izard was appointed by Congress Commissioner to the Court of Tuscany, July 1, 1777; the state of European politics became such that he did not visit the Court to which he was destined. Congress recalled him July 8, 1777, and a few months later he returned to America.

¹¹ Leopold I of Tuscany, son of Francis I, and Maria Thresa; at the death of his brother Joseph II, he became emperor of the Holy Roman Empire as Leopold II.

¹² Frederick II 1712–1786 surnamed "The Great."

¹³ Joseph II, 1741–1790, elected Emperor 1765.

with his Brother might be depended on. This is a matter of such a nature, that you will of course take care that it be *entre nous*. It is very possible that the King of Prussia may have been induced to act by motives that we are not acquainted with. The contrary is likewise possible; and that possibility affords me some satisfaction.—When Congress did me the honour to give me a Commission, and Instructions, they neglected furnishing me with proper funds to execute them. This I have avoided mentioning in my Letters to the Committee for Foreign Affairs from a point of delicacy. I need have no such scruples with you, and I depend upon your friendship to set this matter in its proper light. The public service has not been retarded a moment on this account; nor shall it be. Mr. William Lee¹⁴ who was appointed at the same time a Commissioner to the Court of Vienna is in the same situation. This seems extraordinary, as the three Gentlemen at this Court, whose Commissions are exactly the same as ours, have very ample appointments. It is proper that I should inform you of this. It should be said that it is difficult to make remittances, the answer is very plain; a vote of Congress that the Commissioners at this Court be directed to pay such a sum out of any money they have now, or may hereafter have in their hands, will be sufficient. I have had a very severe fit of the gout, which has already confined me seven weeks to my Chamber; it is considerably abated, and I hope my confinement will not last much longer. The weather however is extremely cold, and of course unfavorable to me.

Mrs. Izard desires her compliments to you.

I am Dear Sir,

Your friend and humble Servant,

RA: IZARD.

¹⁴ William Lee, 1737–1795, of Va., 5th son of Thomas Lee and Hannah Ludwell. He was a merchant in London, and for a time agent for Virginia. After the outbreak of the American Revolution he accompanied his brother Arthur to France; in 1777 he was appointed commercial agent for the U. S. to Nantes; he was later appointed Commissioner to the Hague and to Berlin and Vienna, but owing to unwillingness of the neutral powers to offend Great Britain, he was obliged to remain chiefly in Paris; in 1779 he was concerned in his brother Arthur's quarrel with Franklin at Paris, which ended in their recall.

P. S. This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Stevenson, who is recommended to me by a friend at Bristol as a very worthy Merchant of that City, and as such I present him to you.

[RALPH IZARD TO HENRY LAURENS]

Paris 22d Dec., 1777.

Addressed To
The Hon'ble Henry Laurens Esq'r
Member of the Continental Congress
in North America
Dear Sir

My friend Mr: Carmichael¹⁵ will probably pay a visit to whatever Town the Congress may be sitting at upon his arrival in America. As I am sure that a mutual satisfaction will be the consequence of your acquaintance I take the liberty of introducing him to you. He has been employed here confidentially on the public service, and nobody can give you a better account of the state of affairs in this part of the World than he can. You may safely confer with him, as he is warmly attached to the cause of his country. Mrs. Izard desires her Compliments and I am Dear Sir with great regard

Your friend and humble Servant

RA: IZARD

Endorsed;
Ralph Izard Esquire
22 Dec'm 1777
Rec'd 14 June 1778

[*To be continued*]

¹⁵ William Carmichael of Maryland; died 1795; a man of means living in London; was one of Silas Deane's assistants in France for over a year, and later made charges against Deane. (*Jour. Cont'l Cong.*, vol. XII, page 927.) Carmichael's letters were published in Spark's *Diplomatic Correspondence*.